

## SUMMER TILLED CROPS

### Dry Farming Had Serious Backset in Past Two Years.

Fair Crop Could Have Been Raised Had Campbell System of Tilling and Storing of Rainfall Been Put Into Practice.

In the last two or three years dry farming has had the worst backset in many seasons or perhaps since the series of unusually dry years in the early nineties. However we have had but few if any years in which a fair crop could not have been grown by the Campbell system of summer tilling one half of the land every year and storing the rainfall, thereby utilizing the moisture of two years to produce one crop, writes V. H. Hamilton in the Denver Field and Farm. Ending with 1907 we had a series of years of more than normal rainfall and in some dry districts the fall wheat averaged about twenty bushels the acre and this by very poor methods of farming. Then in 1908 spring rains were light and crops generally were a failure, so that the farmers did not harvest them, but plowed the land during the early summer for the next year's crop.

With a good supply of moisture that fall and the next spring a boomer crop was harvested in 1909 averaging twenty-five to thirty bushels and in some fields up to nearly fifty bushels the acre. Then in 1910 wheat averaged about ten bushels an acre with many total failures. One field of 130 acres on Gunbarrel Hill in Boulder county that was summer tilled in 1909 averaged 30 1/4 bushels the acre, while an adjoining field was a total failure. Another field across the corner was mowed for hay, while still another adjoining field made nineteen bushels and another ten bushels. Then a field of about 200 acres two miles from the first field was summer tilled in 1909 and made an average of twenty-six bushels, while the average of the whole district was only about ten bushels. This goes to show that the short crops of 1910 were not so much the fault of the climate as to the slack methods of farming.

Now that we have had a liberal amount of snow this winter and spring, the dry farmer should get busy and double disk all land not already in crops, just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. Disking will put the surface in condition so that the rains will be more readily absorbed, and in case the weather should be dry and windy it will prevent evaporation. Last spring I disked part of a field in March, then early in May we listed the field in corn. The part that was disked was in fine condition with moisture fourteen inches deep, while the part not disked was so dry and hard we could hardly list it at all. The disked part made good growth with a small ear on nearly every stalk, while that not disked never got more than a foot high the season long. Every one farming on the semi-arid plains where the average precipitation is less than eighteen inches should carefully summer till a part of their land every year, because ordinary methods or the way they farm back east will fail about one year in two.

What is meant by summer tilling is to disk after the binder or at least remove the grain as soon as possible, then double disk which should be done again in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground and it is dry enough to work, but do not disk too deep, not more than three inches. Then plow during June or early July not less than six inches nor more than eight, using the packer every half day after the plow and the harrow every night. The subsurface packer should be used while the soil is moist, or it will not pack the under part of the furrow slice sufficiently to make good connection with the subsoil. The reason for not plowing unirrigated lands deeper than eight inches is that in order to obtain good results the plowed part must have good connection with the subsoil, for no packer yet devised will firm the under part sufficiently. The air spaces in the plowed soil will break the capillary attraction from below, so that no matter how much moisture is stored it will be of no use to the growing crop unless there should come a soaking rain that would settle all the plowed part, exclude the surplus air and restore connection with the subsoil. We must do with the subsurface packer what nature often fails to do in the arid region. In summer tilling do not plow too early as it would then be more difficult to keep the weeds down.

**Caution on Pasturing Alfalfa.**  
Alfalfa should be pastured with very great caution. In fact, the farmer who holds this matchless crop in proper regard will pasture something else and just use the alfalfa for hay. But if the alfalfa is to be pastured about half enough stock should be kept on it to keep the growth down. By this method two or three cuttings of hay will be obtained in addition to the pastureage.

Another caution to throw out is that it should be allowed to make a good start in the spring before the stock are turned on, and should be allowed to go in the winter with a good cover. Under no conditions should it be pastured in cold weather.

**Good Points of Horse.**  
The neck and shoulders of a horse are points that must not be overlooked when buying. A weak neck and a narrow breast do not go with the most desirable horse.

## STOP ESCAPE OF MOISTURE

Farmer in Semi-Arid Regions Should Use Every Endeavor to Prevent Evaporation of Water.

The escape of moisture, not the lack of it, is what has done the so-called dry west the greater harm.

Today we passed a spot where two men were digging a cellar. It is in a very dry country where all crops must be irrigated, and the subsoil, after going down a foot or two, is almost as hard as rock and has to be loosened by a sharp pick or by dynamite. Across this cellar soil an oil road had been made which formed a perfectly impervious crust two or three inches deep. Through this oil crust no moisture could by any possibility go to the soil beneath it, and on the other hand not a particle of moisture could escape from the soil under it into the air above. As the men slowly dug into the flinty dry subsoil, just beside this hard water-proof surface they remarked that when they got under the road where no rain moisture could by any possibility come they feared it would be like rock. Curious to see if just the opposite might not prove to be the case, the writer with a sharp pick succeeded in baring a good strip of the soil under the oil road. To the surprise of the diggers, both soil and subsoil under this air-tight covering was so moist that it could be spaded readily with but very little use of the pick.

We cannot cover our farms with an air-tight protector, but in every way in our power we should shut off evaporation. The high winds, the dry air and the hot sun all combine to take the moisture from our soil just when we need it most.

That is one great reason why the forest condition brought about by the cool shady protection of the corn field, leaves our corn land with so much more moisture in it than open roadways or grain fields.

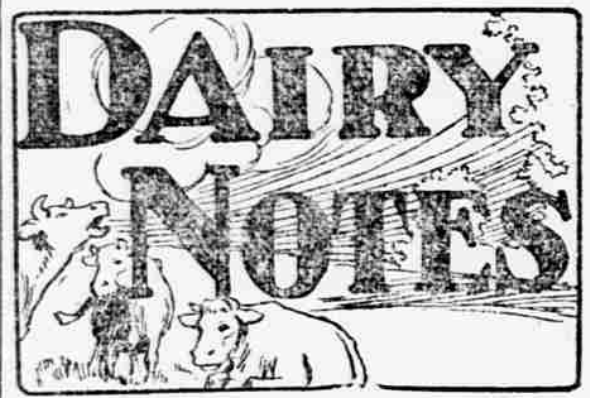
The cultivation, too, tends to take the place of the oiled roadway. For this reason, too, our grains should be put in early and as soon as possible be made to shade and protect the surface soil.

The same principle is involved when on some soils some seasons the grain does so much better for being lightly harrowed when two inches or so high. It is why lightly disked or sharply harrowed stubble land grows better corn or grain if thus treated the moment the snow is off. Anything and everything that will tend to prevent the escape of subsoil moisture will tend just as strongly to give us a good crop and a certain one. Evaporation should be headed off in every way in our power. It is like letting our money run to waste to let our soil moisture get away from us.

## FARM VALUES MAKE SHOWING

Aggregate Values of Land in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions Have Made Remarkable Advance.

The arid and semi-arid regions make a remarkable showing in farm values, according to the United States census. A bulletin issued by the census bureau shows that the aggregate value of farm land in the sections named is \$10,488,000,000. This enormous value is all the more remarkable because of the contrast with the \$3,249,000,000 indicated by the census of 1900. The value of farm land in the arid and semi-arid regions in 1910 was nearly half that of all farm land in the United States ten years before that year. Whether values of this kind in other parts of the country increased in the same proportion or not, it is evident that they made a big advance, and from it all one may form an idea of the vast growth in the country's wealth from this source.



Continued care in handling the dairy products is the price of success. A dairy cow should be allowed to rest from six to eight weeks before freshening.

Where dairying is not practiced the calf will have also to pay for keeping the cow a year.

The mangel is excellent for stock-feed, being greatly relished by milk cows in winter.

The best market for skim milk on the farm is afforded by good dairy calves and quick growing pigs.

Sweet corn is one of the very best crops to grow to feed as a velling crop to the dairy cows in summer.

Just after the cow has freshened she should have the same feeds she has been given previous to calving.

It should be remembered that the milk cannot be increased in solids and in fat by the feeding of rich food.

To feed cows profitably without some home-grown sort of protein, such as the leguminous hays, is difficult.

It is best to reduce the milk producing food, so that a mature cow will dry and rest for a month to six weeks before calving.

Successful dairying is largely a matter of securing cheap feed, as well as good cows. The silo is one method of economizing on feed.

Be good to the cows. These most useful animals are a safe investment. They do not go off into a fence corner and die of cholera.

## ALL OVER NEBRASKA.

Flag to Sunday School.

Douglas County.—To stimulate interest and increase the attendance at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Sunday School association, which will be held in Omaha on June 18, 19 and 20, the officers of the association and the committee in charge have decided to give a beautiful silk flag as a prize to the district association sending the largest delegation.

The flag will be awarded on the mileage basis, the total mileage counting number of delegates and miles traveled to determine the winner. A similar prize was given last year at Grand Island and was won by the Omaha delegation, with the Custer county delegation, hailing from Minden as a close second. The Custer County association has set its heart on winning this year and will make the other county organizations so the limit. Plans for the convention are well under way. The program is being arranged and will be announced by the Publicity bureau in a short time.

## Corporations Paying Up.

Lancaster County.—The corporation tax, payable to the state, is not due until July 1, and the secretary of state has not yet sent out notices to corporations of the amount to be paid. Yet in spite of this seven different corporations have remitted the tax, and one thing that is noticeable is that practically all of those which have been so prompt to pay up are corporations which last year were delinquent and for that reason had their charters declared forfeited. Evidently they do not care to take any chances on that score this year.

## Looks Good for Fruit Crop.

Pawnee County.—Although a week or two later than usual, the recent rains and the warm sun have brought into blossom the fruit trees, which resemble flower gardens. Even the peach trees, which were "killed" by the long, hard, cold winter, are a veritable wealth of bloom, promising an abundant yield of fruit in Pawnee county.

## Young Woman Loses Life.

Hall County.—Miss Claussen, the young woman who had just entered service in the home of former Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. O. A. Abbott, and who was found unconscious in her room in the morning following her first night at the home, the result, apparently, of having blown out the gas, is dead. She was a member of a well known family in the county.

## Guilty of Arson Charges.

Harm Shank was found guilty of arson by the jury in district court in Osceola. Shank was charged with setting fire to a livery barn there in October. The structure which was valued at \$3,000, and contained several horses, was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000. Motion for a new trial is pending.

## Killed by Defective Current.

Pawnee County.—Word has reached Table Rock of the recent death at his home in Oklahoma, of Fred Messinger, Jr., who lived several years on a farm some four miles west of Table Rock. He was at work at an ice plant, and was killed by a defective current.

## Despondent Man Kills Self.

Cedar County.—L. Stringfellow, commonly known as "Doc," hung himself at Coleridge. He came from Laurel, where he ran a pool hall, but was closed out. He attempted unsuccessfully to open one at Coleridge and despondency over his bad fortune, was probably the cause of his committing suicide.

## Injured by Explosion.

While serving drinks from his soda fountain, Fred Kitzerow of Stanton, was severely injured when the fountain exploded and blew everything to pieces. Large pieces of the fountain struck Mr. Kitzerow in such manner that his right arm was torn to shreds and his entire body is badly bruised and scratched. His condition is critical.

## Car Thieves Are Taken.

Gage County.—Sheriff Schief ran to cover a gang of car thieves who have been robbing cars of shelled corn in transit. Ninety bushels of grain were taken in a few days. Deacon Burroughs, James Haney and Ralph Eichorn are under arrest charged with the thefts.

## Farmer Suicides.

Franklin County.—Carl F. Jansen, a farmer who lived alone in a sod house, two and a half miles west of Hildreth, committed suicide, shooting himself with a shot gun. He had of late apparently been mentally unbalanced.

## Postal Bank Deposits.

Douglas County.—Reports made by the Postal Savings bank of Omaha show that at the end of the first half year there are 1,264 depositors and \$30,093 in deposits, showing an increase of forty-eight new accounts and \$9,657.00 in deposits. Postal saving bank stamps to the value of \$190.50 have been sold. On July 1 \$500 will be converted into government bonds, at request of depositors. Applications for the transfer of monies into bonds must be made by June 1.

## NATION SAVED BY A SPIDER

Scotland Profited by the Lesson the Insect Taught to its Monarch.

Scotland has many legends that the sheepherders and highland peasants never get tired repeating. A long time ago King Bruce ruled over Scotland before that country became a part of England, and he learned a lesson from a spider that enabled him to succeed when otherwise he would have failed.

King Bruce had lost many battles. He was discouraged. He had made his final effort against his enemies and failed to vanquish them. Deep in despair he went to a lonely room in his castle. Reclining on the couch and thinking, he happened to notice a spider drop from the ceiling on a single silken cord. He watched the spider fastidiously. It now began its ascent. It slipped. Time and time again it tried to mount, but each time it failed. The king watched intently, forgetful of all else. An hour passed. Finally the spider succeeded. It was an inspiration for King Bruce. Why should he get discouraged, having tried only a few times and failed? He made one last grand rally against his enemies and routed them, and from this incident came the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed try again."

## Something Just as Good.

Barber—Getting pretty thin on top, sir. Ever use our Miracle Hairgrowine?

The Chair—Oh, no! It wasn't that that did it.—Judge.

## Wanted to Know.

He—My father weighed only four pounds at his birth.

She—Good Gracious! Did he live?

## ALL FREE.



Mrs. New-Wed—How much did you pay the minister when we were married?

New-Wed—Nothing.

Mrs. New-Wed—How was that?

New-Wed—He didn't dare to take my money for fear that it was tainted.

## Her Little Ring.

Mary had a little ring; 'twas given by her beau; and everywhere that Mary went that ring was sure to go.

She took the ring with her one day, when she went out to tea, where she might display it to the girls, who numbered twenty-three.

And when the girls all saw that ring, they made a great ado, exclaiming, with one voice: "Has it at last got around to you?"

## Innuendo.

"What's Cholly so angry about?"

"Oh, some rude girl asked him if he was a suffragette."

The dyspeptic should choose carefully what he chews carefully.

## They Saved His Life.

Does it pay to stop your motor car after an accident and go back to see what has happened? Two young motorists on the south side believe it does.

With a green chauffeur these two boys were trying out a new model touring car. They were sitting in the back seat when the greenhorn at the steering wheel gave it a twist and came within an ace of hitting an old man at a crossing. The victim was so shocked that he fell to the pavement, and a crowd gathered in an instant.

Looking back, the motorists decided that things looked bad, but that they had better go back and see whether the old party was killed. Finding him all right, but winded, they took him for a nice ride around the parks. So pleasant did they make it for him that when they took him home to his wife he introduced them as "The two young men who saved my life."

They are now thinking of applying for Carnegie medals.

## Time.

"How long have you been a widow, Mrs. Weed?"

"It will be a year the 4th of next month."

"Dear me! Is it as long as that? How time flies!"

"Oh, do you think so? Well, if you ever have to wait a year to look pleasant when men offer you attentions you'll give up the idea that time is much of a flyer."

## We Can and We Do.

"It has been demonstrated that we can have plays without words."

"Yes. Also that we can have plays without actors."

# If You Like a Little Quiet Fun

Ask some pompous person if Grape-Nuts Food helps build the brain.

Chances are you get a withering sneer and a hiss of denunciation.

Then sweetly play with the learned toad.

Ask him to tell you the analysis of brain material and the analysis of Grape-Nuts.

"Don't know? Why, I supposed you based your opinions on exact knowledge instead of pushing out a conclusion like you would a sneeze."

"Well, now your tire is punctured, let's sit down like good friends and repair it."

The bulky materials of brain are water and albumin, but these things cannot blend without a little worker known as Phosphate of Potash, defined as a "mineral salt."

One authority, Geohegan, shows in his analysis of brain, 5.33 per cent total of mineral salts, over one-half being Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined, (Phosphate of Potash) 2.91 per cent.

Beaunis, another authority, shows Phosphoric Acid and Potash (Phosphate of Potash) more than one-half the total mineral salts, being 73.44 per cent in a total of 101.07.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows Potassium and Phosphorus (which join and make Phosphate of Potash) is considerable more than one-half of all the mineral salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate (Phosphate of Potash). This salt unites with albumin and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve fluid or the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life."

Further on he says: "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumin and water.

Grape-Nuts contains that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

Every day's use of brain wears away a little.

Suppose your kind of food does not contain Phosphate of Potash.

How are you going to rebuild today the worn-out parts of yesterday?

And if you don't, why shouldn't nervous prostration and brain-fag result?

Remember, Mind does not work well on a brain that is even partly broken down from lack of nourishment.

It is true that other food besides Grape-Nuts contains varying quantities of Brain food.

Plain wheat and barley do. But in Grape-Nuts there is a certainty.

And if the elements demanded by Nature, are eaten, the life forces have the needed material to build from.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself. That part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to act, and Nature has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required.

"There's a Reason" for

# Grape-Nuts

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, LIMITED, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.